



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

**Choiseul und die Katastrophe am Korouflusse. By Dr. Willy Marcus.** 79 pp. and Sketch Map. M. & H. Marcus, Breslau, 1905. (Price, M. 2.40.)

The complete story of one of the most tragic incidents in colonial history—the death of thousands of French emigrants who were induced to settle at the mouth of the Kuru River, northwest of Cayenne, in French Guiana, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. They were helpless and ignorant in a deadly climate, without proper supplies, and were left practically to their fate until nearly all had died of disease or hunger. The “*Précis historique de l’expédition du Kourou*” was published in Paris in 1842, but this is the first time that the detailed story has been told in German.

**Durch die Libysche Wüste zur Amonsoase. Von Georg Steindorff.** 163 pp., 113 half-tone illustrations, Bibliography and Index. Velhagen & Klasing, Bielefeld and Leipzig. 1904.

This addition to the “*Land und Leute*” series of geographical monographs is a popular account of the archæological journey made by Prof. Dr. Steindorff from Cairo through the Libyan Desert to the Siva oasis and return, in Nov., 1899–Jan., 1900 (BULLETIN, 1900, p. 680). It is one of the most valuable of the series, for it deals with a region of which much remained to be told, though several modern explorers have visited it; and long before the Christian Era the Greek city of Kyrene sent many caravans to Siva for the dates and salt of the Libyar waste. None of the recent travellers obtained such fine photographic results as the splendid views brought home by Dr. Steindorff and his companion, Baron von Grunau. They are reproduced in this volume, and give a very clear idea of the routes, oases, settlements, ruins, and desert aspects of this region. The extraordinary clearness of the atmosphere helps the photographer, and the results are exceptionally good.

**Northern France from Belgium and the English Channel to the Loire, excluding Paris and its Environs. By Karl Baedeker.** (Fourth Edition.) xxxvi and 423 pp., 13 maps and 40 plans. Karl Baedeker, Leipzig, 1905. (Price, M. 7.)

This work corresponds with the seventh French edition of this well-known handbook for travellers. There are large-scale plans of all the more noteworthy places which, with the maps, enable the tourist to ascertain his bearings in the towns and to select the most convenient routes through the country.

**With the Pilgrims to Mecca. By Hadji Khan and Wilfrid Sparroy.** With an introduction by Professor A. Vambery. 314 pp., 25 illustrations from photographs, appendix and index. John Lane, New York and London, 1905. (Price, \$3.50.)

Burckhardt, Burton, Maltzan, Hurgronje, and others have described Mecca and the pilgrimages to it. Here is an addition to the list with a distinctive claim to attention, because it was written not by an alien and unbeliever, but by an educated follower of Islam. In the words of Professor Vambery: “We have been in need of just such an account of the pilgrimage written by a Mohammedan, not attracted by curiosity but by religious piety, who had every access to holy places, who was not hindered with the fear of being discovered as a Christian, and who is possessed of a shrewd observation.”

The pilgrimage described is that of 1902, which is one of the largest yet counted. The author places the number of pilgrims at 220,000. When Burckhardt visited the